

# AUTUMN THE BEST TIME TO PLANT FRUIT TREES—CARE OF DAHLIA ROOTS

Clematis Jackman should be cut down during November to encourage the production of the vigorous shoots and the largest blooms. Top dress the soil with manure, to be dug in in the spring and this should be assisted by liquid manure during the summer.

Many trees and shrubs are hardy after they become well established, and the roots have extended down below the frost line. These should be protected for a few years until they become established. Cover the surface over the roots with a mulch four inches deep, of hay, straw, leaves or manure. Tender shrubs should be protected in the same way and in addition the branches should be brought together by lashing a strong cord about them. Then place straw about them for their entire length, winding strong twine around the whole, with the twine short distances apart.

Roses and other similar plants that can be bent to the ground can be protected by laying the branches in a trench made by removing a spadeful of earth at one side of the plant and covering them with six inches of earth.

Sun and wind are likely to damage some evergreen trees during winter. These can be protected by building a triangular frame over them, made of light wood, boarded up on two sides.

Garden fountains and aquariums in danger of injury by the water in them freezing should be emptied and boards placed over them to keep out rain and snow.

Fill vacant window boxes with bulbs, ferns or small evergreens.

Fork up the hardy border and give it a light dressing of lime.

Azalea mollis can be introduced now to a temperature of 55 degrees. Keep them well syringed.

A few roots of mint taken up from the garden and planted in a shallow box, placed in the greenhouse, will give a supply of green mint all winter.

Parsley can be lifted and planted in pots and kept growing in a cold frame or greenhouse.

Rhubarb roots taken up now and placed under the benches in a greenhouse with a little earth between and over them will give a supply of stalks early in the new year. If the stalks are placed in large deep boxes, provided with a lid for excluding the light, and put in a warm greenhouse, the produce will be earlier.

Mulching consists of spreading manure or litter on the ground under plants and over the roots. Mulching does not mean to spade the manure or litter in, but to put it under the ground.

Give liquid manure to bougainvillea that are flowering freely.

If very old, thoroughly rotted manure can be had, November is a good time to give the lawn a dressing. Apply a covering of inch deep, and if the fertilizer is in the proper condition it will not require removing in the spring. Bone fertilizers are also excellent for lawns. The prepared fertilizers, such as stable and sheep manure, should be applied liberally in the spring and frequently sown lightly over the lawn during the entire growing season.

Manure should be applied occasionally as a surface dressing under evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. Apply several inches in the autumn and work it into the soil in the spring.

As a rule plants in window gardens and conservatories, during the winter, should be watered only in the forenoon. Aim to keep all plants just enough and no more.

If not already done, apply manure and turn over the garden beds. The manure will rot during winter and be in condition for available plant food by the time it is needed next spring.

Roses, shrubs, &c., in very cold latitudes should be protected by laying them down on the ground and covering with straw, mulching the roots for a good distance around before winter sets in.

Plants in the conservatory and window garden should be improved by pinching and pruning them into shape where this is required.

The foliage of smooth leaved plants, like ivy, camellias, wax plants, rubber plants, &c., should be washed frequently to keep it bright and clean.

Keep the pots clean of greenhouse and window plants. When the soil becomes hard remove it and replace with fresh earth.

Plants infested with insects should be immediately removed from the collection and not replaced until the insects have been entirely destroyed.

Seeding lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower plants should be transplanted while they are strong and "stocky." Allowed to remain a few days too long in the seed bed they become overdrawn or "leggy" and do not develop.

WHAT WILL 1916 BRING? Why not plant now the flowers that will bloom in 1916? You cannot leave your garden bare any longer. Fill with those old-fashioned, hardy flowers, geraniums, that will last for years, and you will have a garden that will bring you more pleasure than any other garden.

100 Perennials in Selection for the Garden. Illustrated. 100 Perennials in Selection for the Garden. Illustrated. 100 Perennials in Selection for the Garden. Illustrated.

LILLIE SHOSTAK STRUNSKY Landscape Architect & Contractor. 100 Perennials in Selection for the Garden. Illustrated. 100 Perennials in Selection for the Garden. Illustrated. 100 Perennials in Selection for the Garden. Illustrated.

PONIES. Small ponies for sale. The Shady Side Farm, No. 10, Beaten, 6.

as well as those transplanted at the proper time.

Bulbs started early enough for forcing may be brought into light and heat now. Unless the roots are well developed, which can be ascertained by carefully knocking the ball of earth from the pot and immediately replacing it, the bulbs must be set away again in the dark and cool until the roots pretty well fill the earth in the pot.

Chrysanthemums under glass require as much fresh air as possible.

For greenhouses and conservatory culture try flowering gladioli in pots. Good varieties for this purpose are the Bride, Blushing Bride, Fairy Queen, Rosy Gem, Princess Royal, Peach Blossom, Pink Beauty, American Beauty, and others.

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western New York and the lower Hudson River region, and for all regions having about the same climate, I think all the fruit trees may be planted, although the more conservative might wait first peaches and apricots, and next sweet cherries and quinces. I have, however, planted these latter kind successfully here in Ontario county, New York, but do not urge it as best. They might succeed with me and not in another climate, even though similar. If planting only a few trees I think one would run little risk in the regions stated of planting all these kinds, but if planting on a large scale, possibly it would be safer on the side to hold these more tender kinds for spring planting, except as described later for peaches.

For New Jersey, southeast Pennsylvania and all regions south of the southern line of Pennsylvania I believe all varieties of fruit and ornamentals may be planted in the fall with very few exceptions to far greater advantage than in the spring, as it is sometimes difficult to get stock to those warmer regions as early as buyers would like to plant them, and they lose even more of the first spring growth than when planted further north.

Evergreens, strawberries, one year old black and purple raspberry plants called "tips" and plants with herbaceous growth like the Clematis should not be planted in the fall, nor roses except in quite mild regions.

Gooseberries and red raspberries I would prefer to plant in the fall in any climate. I have planted in the fall will give usable stalks the following year, and freezing can't kill it.

Pears and plums are perfectly safe to plant in the fall in any climate. In colder regions than ours, however, I would omit the Rother Claude and Yellow Pear, which are less hardy. Of our common varieties of pears the Bartlett and Rose, I think, show the effects of extreme weather more than any other kinds, still, in this climate I have always planted them in the fall, and the pears have been perfectly hardy, and by mounding up thoroughly about them with ten or twelve inches of soil I would not hesitate to plant them in the coldest parts of northern New England and New York.

Of course one's own experience and that of other planters in the immediate vicinity is the best guide in regard to fall planting, always remembering that if trees live through the winter when planted in the fall it is by far the best time to plant.

Inquiries from various sections have been received asking how to free alfalfa and clover fields from weeds.

There is only one way we know of and that is to plough the clover under and let the weeds grow. Keep the crops cultivated thoroughly, not permitting any weeds to grow. After two years of this treatment the land can be planted to clover again, and if the seed is clean a good clean crop of clover will result.

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must flow out, and clump will remain in a perfectly dormant condition.

Dahlias in an old fashioned cellar will keep well without any covering, but in a cellar having a cement bottom, or heat, the boxes or barrels should be lined with heavy paper and covered with paper or burlap. Covering the paper or burlap excludes the air and prevents a more even temperature. In heated places the circulation of air and heat causes the bulbs to shrivel and dry up. A covering of this kind prevents the roots from shriveling.

EDITOR SUN GARDEN DEPARTMENT: Sir: I read the Garden Department of The Sun with great interest. I planned and planted my grounds and attend to them myself with very

methods it should be cooled to 50 degrees very soon after milking.

The temperature at which cream is churned is another important item, and success depends largely on this factor; 52 to 62 degrees Fahrenheit is considered about right. And, lastly, butter should be stored in a cool place to insure its remaining sweet.

The Clinical Thermometer. The clinical or fever thermometer may be found very useful on the farm. The condition of a patient may be the more intelligently reported by telephone or messenger to the attending physician. The temperature of a person in normal health is 98.6 degrees.

The following are the normal temperatures of farm animals: Swine, 101 degrees; goats or sheep, 102 to

103; cows, 101 to 102; horses, 99 to 100; dogs, 99 to 100. A rise of one or two degrees is unimportant if temporary, but if permanent it indicates a serious condition which needs attention. A rise of 10 to 12 degrees in animals is usually fatal. One may wish to report the temperature of a sick animal together with other symptoms to a veterinarian, and the exact fever condition can only be obtained with the use of a good clinical thermometer, which should be used in accordance with veterinary methods.

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OPEN SHED IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR TURKEY

Great American Fowl Can Get Along Without an Abundance of Care.

LIKES A FREE RANGE

By REESE V. HICKS.

The turkey is in all probability the only one of the domesticated fowls of purely American origin. When the early explorers first came to America they found large flocks of turkeys roaming in the forests. The Spanish explorers carried live specimens back to Spain, and in a few years turkeys were profitable in southern Spain, the climate of which was in many respects similar to that of the West Indies and Mexico. Sir Walter Raleigh carried them to England.

All of the seven popular varieties of turkeys have grown out of the original wild turkey. These wild turkeys were black and bronze in color. In the more settled sections of the South and Southwest flocks of wild turkeys are still to be found. In such localities it is difficult to keep tame turkeys, as they are inclined to go off with the wild birds in the fall. The wild turkey is about as large as the tame variety, but, living under natural conditions, is very vigorous and hardy. One trouble with the tame turkey is that where kept under artificial conditions it is liable to degenerate in vitality. Some breeders have introduced wild blood into the tame variety to reestablish vitality. The wild turkey has also been domesticated and is known as the black turkey.

The bronze turkey is the most popular and also the largest. A two year old cock will frequently weigh as high as fifty pounds. The standard weight required is thirty-six pounds. A yearling cock should weigh three pounds under this, while a cockerel should weigh twenty-five pounds by the time he is a year old. A year old hen should weigh twenty pounds to be up to standard, while a pullet should weigh sixteen pounds. The majority of bronze turkeys, however, are from five to ten pounds under these weights in the males and from three to five pounds in the females.

The Narragansett turkey runs a few pounds lighter in weight and is black in color, with steel gray bands running across the ends of the feathers.

The Bourbons, too, as its name implies, is a product of Kentucky, and is somewhat red in color. It is of comparatively recent origin and has not yet demonstrated any superior points over the regular standard variety of bronze turkeys.

The white Holland, black, buff and slate, as their names indicate, have respectively white, black, buff and slate plumage. These are the smallest and range in weight from twenty to twenty-eight pounds for the males and from twelve to eighteen pounds for the females. They have no special points of superiority over the bronze, and it is merely a matter of fancy for any particular color.

No accurate history of the production of the turkey crop annually in the United States is obtainable, but it will run into millions—probably as high as a hundred million. Very few States are the producers of turkeys. Of the poultry States, the main turkey producing States are in the middle South and Southwest, and also in a portion of the central West.

Commercially, the turkey is raised in the Southern States, Georgia, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. There are also large numbers of turkeys raised in Rhode Island, parts of Vermont and Massachusetts. These have established a name for themselves, being known as special prize turkeys, and are sold at a special price on the market, even above those produced in the South and West, owing to the special care given to them. They are fed, fattened and put on the market.

The two most important things for raising turkeys are, first, an abundance of free range, where the cock can wander over his flock, and second, a large part of their living, and, secondly, an abundance of clean, fresh water.

No expensive houses or costly buildings are needed, as they will do best if allowed to roost in the trees or poles and under a tree. If desired to protect them at all from snow and storms a shed open on all four sides will be quite sufficient. But breeding turkeys should be housed, while the hens are setting and hatching, and for the first few weeks after the hatch is completed, a small box or cage to protect them from the storm is all that is needed.

Turkeys are a source of profit where an abundance of free range can be had, as they are enabled to pick up their living in the way of bugs, insects, and seeds. For the first six to eight weeks of their lives young turkeys are more care than young chicks, but after that time they require no special care, except to see that they are fed and fattened in the fall just before they are sent to market.

In breeding turkeys the vitality of the breeding stock is of even more importance than in the breeding of any other poultry. They have been inbred very largely, and many of the troubles of turkey raising are due to this inbred weakness. In selecting breeding stock only thrifty well developed males and females weighing within a pound or so of the standard requirements should be chosen. It is seldom advisable to use birds that run over standard weight, because usually the extra large birds are poor breeders, just as the extra small birds make poor brooders.

In mating turkeys none under twenty months old should be used for breeders, while birds that are two years old are preferred. Turkeys will not breed until they are a year old or more, and they should be carried over at least until the second year. Turkeys can be used for breeding from five to six years, but they are longer lived than chickens. In mating one tom should be mated with not to exceed ten hens, while six to seven is productive of better results.

As soon as the turkey is mated, it is absolutely necessary that turkeys used for breeding have an abundance of range, or the eggs will lack fertility and the young stock will lack vitality. Aids in breeding turkeys should be fed a grain ration composed of equal parts of wheat, corn and oats. It is not necessary or advisable to feed them any more during the breeding season.

It has been found that turkeys are more fertile when they are allowed to mate in the field than when they are mated in a pen. They should be mated in the field, and raised under natural conditions in order to do well. Often when a turkey hen has

in the case of an affected horse it will be an advantage to dampen the food with a mixture of one part of molasses to three parts of water, so that no dust may arise while the animal is eating. It is also desirable to restrict the amount of hay or forage, as large quantities of bulky feed which distend the abdomen increase the difficulty, and the animal with head down should never be driven or worked when full of such material.

In these cases Fowler's solution of arsenic may be given in doses of one ounce in the drinking water three times daily. Ordinary lime dissolved in drinking water (lime water) will be found to be of great value in turkeys. It is better to use lime water than to use a barrel or cask of water, and after the resulting mixture has become clear through precipitation of undissolved portions of the lime the lime water may be used freely in watering the animal.

Foot and mouth disease is not known to exist among live stock in the State of New York and the quarantine has been removed. In New Jersey the quarantined section is that portion of Hudson county within a radius of three miles of the infected premises of Fred Diaz, Secaucus.

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